

LOCAL NEWS.

Senator Hartwell is suffering from a severe cold.

Several very important cases will come up before this term of the district court. Judge Barnes reached home last evening.

Mrs. Col. Richardson is reported to be quite ill.

The address of Mayor Stevens is interesting reading. It can be found on the fourth page of this issue.

Hon. C. M. Strains expects to leave for Prescott tomorrow to be gone about two months.

There will be a pleasant social at the Commercial Club rooms on Thursday evening next.

Geo. Martin, well known here and lately business manager of the Phoenix Herald, is in the city, and will remain here about a week.

Hon. M. S. Snyder, clerk of the Board of Supervisors, reports the amount of taxes that were delinquent Dec. 1932 to be \$15,464.

Mr. J. H. Hicks, the surveyor, returned yesterday from Flagstaff to which place he has been for the past two months on government business.

Hon. Alex. McKay returned yesterday from a month's visit to San Francisco, feeling all the better for the trip but still somewhat tired from the land of sunshine and dry weather.

Mr. B. A. Johnson was elected councilman last evening vice E. B. Gifford, resigned. Mr. Johnson was in the district and filled the bill exactly.

Ben Goodrich will assist U. S. District Attorney House in prosecuting the train robbers. As they still expect a separate trial, it will take some time to dispose of all the cases.

Henry Thompson was arrested yesterday for robbing "Red Em" of about \$500 or \$510. He had a hearing before Judge Meyer to-day and was ordered to await the action of the grand jury.

Myrtle, the little two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Bruce, died last night of diphtheria and was buried to-day. The sympathy of friends go with the afflicted parents.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Love of Chicago, came in from the east this morning and are guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Davis. Mr. Love was here two years since, hence he is no stranger to our good climate. He is a brother of Mrs. Davis.

The first Pullman vestibule train that has visited Tucson, came in yesterday afternoon, and was viewed by a good many people who were at the depot. It was very handsome and excited much comment.

Mr. John Dowdle, a well known stock man of Graham county, has been in the city for the past two days but leaves for home to-night. He reports the price of cattle advancing and expects to make a good thing out of the sale.

Mr. Leo Goldsmith, superintendent of the Locomotive company, was in the city on business, but got away again without submitting to an interview. It was, however, learned that he was in the city and that the camp was looking well and that the mines, not only well controlled by the Locomotive company, but also those of the Bismarck company were running uncommonly well. Quojitos will undoubtedly boom in the near future.

Rebecca seems to be quite popular at present, some half dozen being now under way. Mr. J. A. Black puts up a good one, and Mr. J. A. Black puts up a good one, and Mr. J. A. Black puts up a good one.

The board of commissioners are to be congratulated upon securing the services of Dr. and Mrs. Mahoney as superintendents of the hospital.

Dr. administrators to the wants of the male wards while Mrs. Mahoney gives a mother's care to the female wards.

The sheriff, clerk of the court, and probate judge, of course, under the salary law, perform services for the county for which they were formerly paid, fees which no record is now kept, the salaries being in lieu of these fees, Journal Miner.

A. B. Sampson, Pima's popular recorder, has developed quite a literary talent. His latest composition is a humorous article to the National Tribune. It is well written and vividly portrays the hardships and battles incident to a soldier's life in camp, and is a good read. It was published in the National Tribune, New Mexico and Colorado, both in the years 1922 and 1925; first against the confederates and lastly against the Indians of Colorado, whom he attacked and exterminated almost to a man—nearly 500 being killed at the time.

Drake's Magazine for January is bristling with bright and interesting reading for everybody. Its frontispiece is a picture of Joseph Hoffman, the young prizefighter, who is scheduled to fight at the table of contents is varied and entertaining, beginning with the "Old Road of New York" by W. E. F. Fales, which is illustrated; "A Story of Fire," by William Elmer Carter; "Hickson's Claim," by Thos. P. Morgan; "The Secret of Longevity," by Dr. Felix S. Smith; "Our Country's Marine," by H. K. Tharber; "The Face in the Plank," by Stanley Henderson; "The Demon of Exchange," by Edward Willett. Quotations from the humorous and satirical are full of fun contributed by the most popular funny writers of this country. As a matter of fact, there is nothing so popular as Drake's Magazine and it is sold in a copy or one dollar a year—places it within the reach of everybody. John N. Drake, publisher, New York.

Prescott papers continue their abuse of General Miles because of the wise policy which he advocates, to station the troops where they are most needed to prevent the recurrence of the destructive raids of the Apache Indians in the San Carlos reservation. Prescott people, as well as residents of Southern Arizona, recognize the uselessness of Whippie Barracks as a military post, because it is in a locality never threatened by Indian incursions, and that there is no expense whatever for its maintenance longer. It has served its days and must go, and it is this prospective loss and the already visible decadence of Prescott which causes the editor of the Courier and Journal-Miner to vent their spleen upon General Miles, who has accomplished in one campaign the hostile Apaches and affording protection to settlers in exposed localities throughout his jurisdiction, and commending this department.

—Silver Bell.

In the railroad robber case to-day, much interest was manifested and the court room was crowded all day. The witnesses thus far examined are George Willie, Mrs. Green and a Mr. Rice, who was a brakeman on the train with Snyder and Skidmore. Against the latter, but little evidence of importance was introduced. Some damaging testimony was, however, given against Doc Smart whom Mrs. Green testified, knew all about it. Ben Goodrich, leading counsel for the prosecution and Con Herring occupies the same position for the defense. The latter gentleman has the reputation of being one of the ablest and most eloquent attorneys in the territory.

The first department of the G. A. R. held in Arizona, closed its labors in Tucson yesterday. Several members of the Post, whose headquarters are in this city, were elected to offices in the department body. B. O. Parker was elected department commander. The convention was held at the Commercial Club rooms, and was attended by a large number of delegates from the various posts. The convention was held at the Commercial Club rooms, and was attended by a large number of delegates from the various posts. The convention was held at the Commercial Club rooms, and was attended by a large number of delegates from the various posts.

An article that will attract the attention of every statesman and politician, every intelligent and thoughtful man in Tucson, is the one by Mr. W. C. Davis, in the Phoenix Herald, under the title of "The Future of the Country." It is the Hon. George F. Edmunds' contribution to Harper's Magazine for February. It is a masterpiece of logic and argument, and is one of the best things that have been written on that subject which was opened by Mr. Watterston in the January number. Mr. Edmunds argues that the future of the country is in the hands of the people, and that the people must take responsibility for the development of the country, and that the people must take responsibility for the development of the country.

Guided Their Way and Skipped.

"How is the work progressing in Dakota?" asked a Boston minister of a good brother who lives in Dakota at the Baptist anniversary the other day.

"The work is going pretty well, but still it's rather discouraging," replied the Dakota man with an air of despondency.

"Isn't there any religious interest out there? Can't you awaken it? Or won't they come to church?"

"No, it isn't that. The first week I went there I had big congregations. One day there were 150 down on their knees praying, and I was a man of prayer."

"And then?"

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Southern Arizona vs. Southern California. California has, by many residents of the Golden State, been considered superior to Arizona for residential and agricultural purposes. The following carefully compiled table, for which we are indebted to Mr. E. L. Wetmore, is apt to convey to the thinking readers a somewhat different idea. By the comparison shown, taking the average number of years, Southern Arizona, with Tucson as the central point, compares exceedingly well with Los Angeles, better in fact than San Diego compares with us. Such being the case it becomes the more humiliating to acknowledge the dependence of Southern Arizona upon Southern California for the bulk of what it eats and drinks, water alone excepted and as but little of that is so used it is hardly worth taking into consideration. This, with the fact that the Citrus has been introduced to the unsaturated fertility of the soil and the almost limitless resources of the resources of the country. To the growing of oranges and lemons and limes we make no pretensions, but all other fruits or berries, be they temperate or semi-tropical, are grown as well here as in California. Apples do not thrive here, but other fruits that do in the neighborhood of Los Angeles or San Diego, such as peaches, nectarines, pomgranates, plums, pears, apricots, olives and grapes it can equal the world. Wherever these things have been planted and stored in life, it has been one result and that fulfilled every expectation and claim. Grapes yield three crops annually. They will bear the first year from the planted slip and each succeeding year brings its corresponding increase. The same may be said of the fig, with the difference of a continuous yield during the bearing season.

A continued enumeration of the various fruits will show the special adaptation of this country to their growth. Of cereals and vegetables the same can truly be said, and we must first plant before we can garner, and till this be done Southern Arizona must continue her dependence on Southern California for the bulk of what it eats and drinks, water alone excepted and as but little of that is so used it is hardly worth taking into consideration. This, with the fact that the Citrus has been introduced to the unsaturated fertility of the soil and the almost limitless resources of the resources of the country. To the growing of oranges and lemons and limes we make no pretensions, but all other fruits or berries, be they temperate or semi-tropical, are grown as well here as in California. Apples do not thrive here, but other fruits that do in the neighborhood of Los Angeles or San Diego, such as peaches, nectarines, pomgranates, plums, pears, apricots, olives and grapes it can equal the world. Wherever these things have been planted and stored in life, it has been one result and that fulfilled every expectation and claim. Grapes yield three crops annually. They will bear the first year from the planted slip and each succeeding year brings its corresponding increase. The same may be said of the fig, with the difference of a continuous yield during the bearing season.

ANNUAL & MEAN ANNUAL PRECIPITATION AT STATION OF SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly Av.
1882	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1883	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1884	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1885	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1886	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1887	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1888	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1889	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1890	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1891	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1892	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1893	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1894	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1895	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1896	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1897	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1898	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1899	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1900	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1901	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1902	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1903	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1904	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1905	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1906	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1907	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1908	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1909	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1910	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1911	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1912	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1913	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1914	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1915	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1916	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1917	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1918	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1919	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1920	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1921	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1922	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1923	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1924	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1925	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1926	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1927	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1928	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1929	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1930	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1931	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1932	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1933	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Population of Tucson 1880, 8000; Pima County, 1880, 15,000.

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